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ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

Algeria	100 Dhs.	100 K.
Austria	135 Sch.	100 K.
Belgium	20 Bfr.	100 K.
Canada	1.25 Can.	100 K.
Denmark	5.50 Dkr.	100 K.
France	400 F.	100 K.
Germany	2.00 DM.	100 K.
Greece	200 Dr.	100 K.
Italy	200 L.	100 K.
Japan	100 Yen.	100 K.
Norway	100 Kr.	100 K.
Spain	166 Ptas.	100 K.
Sweden	100 Kron.	100 K.
Switzerland	100 Fr.	100 K.
U.S.	1.00 U.S.	100 K.
U.K.	1.00 P.S.	100 K.
West Germany	1.00 DM.	100 K.

U.K. Endorsement Of Saudi Peace Bid Protested by U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has protested to Britain about statements made in recent days by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington endorsing the Saudi peace plan. His remarks have produced a threat in Israel not to accept European participation in the Sinai peacekeeping force.

Administration officials said Thursday that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met late Wednesday afternoon with Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British ambassador, and had several phone conversations with him over Lord Carrington's remarks. Lord Carrington has been sharply critical of the Camp David process and supportive of the eight-point proposal by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel was so incensed by Lord Carrington's remarks that he issued a public warning Thursday that Israel might not permit the British, French, Italians and Dutch to join the U.S.-sponsored Sinai force.

Carrington's Defense

In London, prior to his trip to Saudi Arabia, Lord Carrington said that Britain and other Common Market partners felt that lasting Middle East peace would only be possible if there were justice for all the parties.

"This must include justice for the Palestinian people, not simply in physical and humanitarian terms but in a political sense," he said. He said the Camp David process would probably not achieve this.

"I make no apology for my firm belief that no good will come of pretending that the PLO can be ignored, or that they do not have a



Soviet submarine heads toward a Soviet destroyer after being escorted from Sweden's territorial waters.

Soviet Sub Sails As Scandinavia Protests Mount

STOCKHOLM — The Soviet submarine believed armed with nuclear-tipped torpedoes was escorted from Swedish waters Friday, but the storm of controversy caused by the intrusion remained. About 4,000 demonstrators attended a rally here in protest over the incident.

Norway and Denmark said they would join Sweden in a protest boycott by ambassadors of Saturday's military parade in Moscow commemorating the Russian Revolution. There was also an anti-Soviet protest in Copenhagen, and the Soviet Union was condemned by the U.S. delegate and others at the Madrid Conference on European Cooperation and Security.

The Soviet submarine, No. 137, ran aground Oct. 27 near Swedish military installations in the rocky Karlskrona archipelago on the southern coast of Sweden. Swedish authorities said Thursday that Uranium-238 had been detected, indicating the vessel carried nuclear arms. U-238 could be used as a protective shield around U-235, the main ingredient in nuclear arms. Sweden lodged a strong protest.

On Friday morning the sub was towed to sea by Swedish tugboats before being allowed to continue on its own and join a flotilla of 11 Soviet military ships and salvage vessels waiting outside the 12-mile limit of Sweden's territorial waters.

High winds and rough sea prevented the Swedes from towing the submarine the entire distance as planned, according to Swedish officials. "No To Nuclear Weapons" by the Swedish Navy made its point by shadowing the submarine with a helicopter and a number of patrol and torpedo boats, plus other craft carrying marines.

A Swedish marine pilot went just ahead in another boat to guide the gray submarine flying the Soviet flag and ensure that it did not submerge before leaving Swedish waters. A Swedish icebreaker moved from where it had been blocking the narrow channel out of the archipelago.

Later, hundreds of demonstrators converged on the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm, and hundreds more, carrying banners reading "No To Nuclear Weapons," gathered outside the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen.

At a protest rally of 4,000 people in Stockholm, Olof Palme, the former premier and now the Socialist opposition leader, said "It is inconceivable why Soviet military authorities would jeopardize

Israeli-Backed Major In Lebanon Resigns

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Maj. Saad Haddad, commander of the Israeli-backed militia in southern Lebanon for the last five years and undisputed leader of the tiny enclave he called the Republic of Free Lebanon for the last two and a half years, resigned abruptly Friday and turned his command over to a subordinate officer.

Maj. Haddad announced his resignation on the Christian-run Voice of Hope radio, and said that he would be succeeded by Lt. Sharbat Barakat.

Health Reasons Given

Maj. Haddad offered no explanation for his resignation, and the announcement apparently came as a surprise to the Israeli Army's northern command, which supervises military activities in the border enclave. Israeli Army liaison officers reportedly were in Maj. Haddad's militia headquarters at Marjayoun Friday night attempting to convince him to reconsider.

However, in a later Voice of Hope broadcast Friday night, Maj. Haddad thanked the Israeli Army for its support, and said that he resigned primarily for reasons of health. Last April, Maj. Haddad was admitted to a hospital in Haifa complaining of chest pains, but doctors said that he was suffering from exhaustion and nervous fatigue.

The Israeli Army command in Tel Aviv had no comment on the resignation. An army command spokesman said, "I don't think we are going to relate to that."

Since the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon in March, 1978, Maj. Haddad's militia has served as a surrogate army for Israel, providing what was intended to be a *cordeon sanitaire* across Israel's northern border to prevent Palestinian terrorist attacks against Israeli settlements in the Upper Galilee region. Israeli troops have operated freely within the enclave, and Maj. Haddad has openly acknowledged coordinating his militia with them.



Olof Palme, former Swedish premier, told demonstrators in Stockholm that Nordic nations should be free of nuclear arms.

Walesa Says Solidarity Ready to Compromise

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, leader of the independent union Solidarity declared Friday that his organization "stands ready to make concessions" in next week's talks with the government on the country's economic crisis.

The statement, made after a meeting in Gdansk of the 11-member Solidarity presidium, was in reply to what the union had earlier called a government willingness to give in on some points in the talks. It did not elaborate.

The talks were scheduled when Mr. Walesa met Wednesday with Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and Polish premier and Communist Party chief, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The official press has indicated that the church-state-union meeting could lead to a breakthrough in the 15 months of labor turmoil that has hurt Poland's economy and increased social and political tensions.

Solidarity spokesman Marek Brunne said that the union's presidium was drawing up a list of subjects and that a union delegation headed by Mr. Walesa would meet a government team soon to prepare an agenda for the talks.

Mr. Brunne said that Friday's statement from the presidium, signed by Mr. Walesa, was aimed at restraining militant tendencies within the National Commission, the union's supreme decision-making body.

The statement said that Solidarity would be "ready to make concessions and seek compromises justified by the supreme good of Polish society." Mr. Walesa added that the statement was intended to clarify "divergent interpretations of resolutions passed during the latest session of Solidarity's National Commission."

The presidium is the union's executive, which runs day-to-day business presumably only with the blessing of the National Commission.

Mr. Brunne said that the presidium was dismayed that the National Commission had declined to call for an end to strikes pending the completion of negotiations with the government. The commission gave the negotiations three months to succeed and said that the union

White House Backs Both Haig, Weinberger

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The White House and both the State and Defense departments have acted to clarify a contradiction over U.S. nuclear policy by declaring that two conflicting statements were both correct.

The dispute surfaced publicly Thursday when Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger denied a statement by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that NATO had a plan to set off a nuclear warning blast during a conventional war to deter a Soviet assault on Western Europe.

Mr. Haig, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations committee Wednesday, said that "there are contingency plans" in NATO "to fire a nuclear weapon for demonstrative purposes" to head off Soviet aggression.

But Mr. Weinberger, questioned the following day by the Senate Armed Services Committee about a potential display of

atomic force, said, "There is absolutely nothing in any of the plans that I know of that contains anything remotely resembling it — nor should it."

Mr. Weinberger said that the warning blast idea was just "a suggestion in the 1960s of some one of the military planners."

A joint statement, produced by both the Pentagon and the State Department, tried to unravel the conflict, and a spokesman said that both Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Haig had spoken correctly.

The joint statement, also released at the White House, said that NATO considered such a "demonstration shot" a number of years ago as "a possible option."

The joint statement read in part: "NATO strategy is designed to confront the adversary with a wide range of possible response to aggression. All seek to keep the level of violence at its lowest level. "In its consideration of nuclear employ-

Haig Says Salvador Must Get More U.S. Aid

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has asserted that more U.S. aid for El Salvador is needed and he indicated that the administration was examining measures to combat the flow of external military support to leftist guerrillas there.

In an interview Thursday, Mr. Haig acknowledged that the Reagan administration was studying new options on El Salvador, but said he was "not going to discuss issues under review and study interdepartmentally prior to their presentation to the president."

He did, however, say he was not excluding actions outside El Salvador but related to that country's guerrilla war. He indirectly confirmed the gist of a New York Times report quoting administration officials as saying that Mr. Haig had asked the Defense Department to examine measures for a possible blockade of Nicaragua, or actions around Cuba including naval exercises, a demonstration of airpower, a quarantine or even stronger action, all aimed at curbing the flow of arms into El Salvador.

Asked if that story had overdramatized the situation, Mr. Haig replied hesitantly. "Well, I think you know, no," he said.

"I wouldn't want to characterize it except to say that it's not very reassuring when leaks occur of any kind," he said. "I don't want to give a value judgment other than to say I have no comment."

Comment Declined

The White House was more tight-lipped. David R. Gergen, a spokesman, said he would have "totally no comment" on reports that operations against Cuba and Nicaragua were being studied.

Since the early weeks of the administration, Mr. Haig has made outside military aid to El Salvador one of his principal concerns. Several times, during Thursday's inter-

Reagan Still Opposes Tax Increase, Sees Trouble for Balanced Budget

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Rejecting Republican calls for sizable tax increases, President Reagan declared Friday that "I'm sticking with our plan" for the economy and conceded that this meant his goal of balancing the budget in 1984 might be out of reach.

But a spokesman said the president "would at least entertain" proposals for higher taxes later if they appeared necessary.

"I do not want to see any change" in the tax cuts Congress already has passed, a spokesman quoted Mr. Reagan as saying at a White House meeting with congressional Republicans.

"Nor do I wish to see any tax

enhancements in 1983 and 1984 of a significant nature," said Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker told reporters that Sen. Baker had a "correct impression." He said the president "is willing to entertain what has become known as revenue enhancement," namely tax increases, although his preference would be spending cuts instead.

Senate Republicans, and some

Britain, Ireland Agree To Form Joint Council

The Associated Press

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Irish Premier Garret FitzGerald agreed on Friday to set up an Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Council in a new attempt by the two governments to end 12 years of sectarian warfare in Northern Ireland.

In a communiqué issued after five hours of summit talks at 10 Downing St., the two leaders said the council would give "institutional expression" to the relationship between Britain and the Irish Republic.

Mrs. Thatcher said the council would serve as a forum for "exchanging views on common matters."

"This is an important step forward," Mr. FitzGerald told a news conference after the summit, his first with Mrs. Thatcher since his Fine Gael-Labor coalition came to power in last June.

Council's Members

Mrs. Thatcher, at a separate news conference, said the council gave "new impetus" to a London-Dublin initiative to find ways to restore peace in Northern Ireland.

The council, comprising government ministers from London and Dublin, appeared to do little more than institutionalize existing British-Irish links because it will not involve political leaders from

Army Parley in U.S. Alarms Cuba, Nicaragua

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A closed conference here of military commanders and intelligence officials from 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean has heightened suspicions in Cuba and Nicaragua that the United States is planning or promoting military operations against the two countries.

Nicaraguan officials released a letter protesting their exclusion from a meeting of the Conference of American Armies, which officials were called to discuss means of "countering terrorism, subversion and armed insurgency."

A Nicaraguan official here said Thursday that Managua was planning to attend the conference until it was moved from Panama to Washington last summer.

Meanwhile, Raul Rox Kouri, insurgency in Central America and the Caribbean.

Washington's increasing sense of urgency over the Salvadoran issue and the secretive atmosphere surrounding the military conference appear to have convinced Cuba and, to a lesser extent, Nicaragua that the United States is planning to intervene, possibly in cooperation with conservative Latin American governments.

The United States has not responded to any of the speculation on its specific intentions, or, according to Nicaraguan and Cuban diplomats, to direct questions from their governments. Argentina, the country whose military government is most often mentioned as a possible surrogate force for the United States in Central America, has in the past denied it would introduce troops into El Salvador.

Smaller Deficit

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said later that the president wanted to see how close Congress could come to reducing deficits through spending cuts before he considered higher taxes. "Later he is willing to discuss further tax increases if need be" in order to get toward a balanced budget in 1984, he said. Mr. Regan did not say how much later.

The Treasury secretary also said he thought the administration could hold the 1984 deficit to something under the deficit for 1981, which was \$57.9 billion.

But Senate Republicans emerging from the White House said Mr. Regan might be receptive to tax increases in 1983 and 1984 beyond an earlier request.

"In my opinion the president is willing to consider future revenue

Col. Donald Mendoza, the military attaché at the Nicaraguan Embassy here, said Thursday that Nicaragua had been turned down when it requested an invitation from the United States in July.

A letter dated Aug. 22 from Peter M. Dawkins, a U.S. general who is secretary-general of the conference, explained that Nicaragua could not attend because "the attendees must share common perspectives on security and defense issues of mutual interest within the boundaries of the American hemisphere."

Tracks of Critics in Haig Dispute Lead to Many White House Offices

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In the brouhaha over bad blood, real or alleged, between the White House and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., reports by news organizations have been long on inside dope but short on named sources.

This is often the inevitable consequence of a popular style of Washington journalism in which reporters grant anonymity to their best sources in hopes of getting that inside dope.

Who, if anyone, is really behind the "guerrilla campaign" Mr. Haig says a White House aide has been waging against him for nine months?

Interviews with some of the journalists covering this story, with the same offer of anonymity in return for candor, suggest that Mr. Haig's theory of a single enemy at the White House is incorrect.

According to reporters who cover the White House, every member of President Reagan's inner circle has spoken critically of the secretary of state at some time. White House aides confirm this.

Counselor Edwin Meese 3d has expressed discomfort with Mr. Haig, these sources say. So has James A. Baker 3d, the staff director.

Other White House aides have also made comments centered on examples of Mr. Haig's behavior they considered erratic or unpardonable. On the other hand, reporters say they have never heard any of these people say Mr. Reagan wanted Mr. Haig out of the State Department, a charge that the columnist Jack Anderson made in a column he wrote late in October.

That column was never printed. Before it appeared, the White House and the State Department had seen it and Mr. Reagan telephoned Mr. Anderson to deny it. Mr. Anderson rewrote the column, including the president's denial, for publication last Tuesday.

The closest any other journalists will come to saying that Mr. Haig might be on his way out is to say they have heard rumors about his possible departure. Joseph Kraft, the columnist, and Bob Schieffer, a CBS reporter, both reported that rumor, labeling it as such.

Mr. Reagan called in both Mr. Haig and Mr. Allen Thursday and ordered them to end the quarrel. A spokesman said Mr. Reagan did not mean to leave the impression that Mr. Allen was the person Mr. Haig was complaining about. The real suspect in Mr. Haig's

'disappointment list,' was right or wrong.

Mr. Anderson said in an interview that he now believes that column was wrong. When Mr. Reagan called him personally to deny the report, Mr. Anderson said, "I found the president convincing."

Mr. Anderson said that one of his original sources for the report that the White House wanted Mr. Haig out was someone who had talked about it with Mr. Haig. Another important source, Mr. Anderson said, was a politician close to Mr. Reagan who said he had spoken to Mr. Reagan about the president's disappointment with Mr. Haig.

Other reporters said they lacked confidence in Mr. Anderson's original report. One noted that the original column did not attribute to any source the conclusion that Mr. Haig was on his way out.

Mr. Anderson quoted "insiders" as saying Mr. Reagan was disappointed with Mr. Haig, and "White House sources" to the effect that Mr. Haig would have been gone already "if President Reagan didn't feel that continuity was essential in dealing with the crises in Poland and the Middle East."

But the contention that "Haig should start looking for new employment after the first of the year" was entirely Mr. Anderson's, with no attribution.

Nevertheless, when Mr. Haig was read an advance copy of the column, he reacted angrily, called Mr. Anderson, then called Mr. Reagan and initiated the latest embarrassing round in the Haig-White House saga.

More recently, the premiers also balked at a human rights charter that Mr. Trudeau proposed last year. They objected that it reduced provincial rights.

The lone holdout from Thursday's historic agreement was Premier René Lévesque, the separatist leader of French-speaking Québec who said, "Never will we surrender to this."

Mr. Trudeau and the premiers compromised on the amendment process, agreeing that amendments should be passed by the national Parliament and at least seven of the 10 provinces containing 50 percent of Canada's population.

But the settlement also allows provinces to avoid enforcing any amendment or section of the human rights charter they find objectionable by passing "overriding legislation." Such legislation would have to be re-enacted every five years.

In return for this compromise, the premiers dropped their demand for financial compensation from the federal government when their provinces "opt out" of amendments accompanied by federally financed programs.

In a final concession, Mr. Trudeau also dropped a section of his constitutional plan that affirmed the treaty and aboriginal rights of Canadian Indians and Eskimos.

The charter guarantees freedom of speech, assembly, religion and the press. It also prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, sex, age and mental or physical disability.

The Ottawa agreement now requires approval by the Canadian and British parliaments.

Canada has had a constitution since 1867 when the British Parliament passed the British North America Act that brought the original four colonial provinces together as the Canadian confederation.



Justice Minister Jean Chrétien and Prime Minister Trudeau after the signing of an agreement between Ottawa and nine provinces on a new Canadian constitution. Québec did not sign.

Compromises on Canadian Constitution Said to Weaken Key Trudeau Proposals

OTTAWA — The constitutional agreement announced between Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and nine provincial premiers contains compromises that considerably weaken Mr. Trudeau's original proposal.

For 54 years, through nine previous conferences, Canada's national and provincial leaders were unable to agree on "bringing home" the 1867 constitution primarily because they could not settle on an amendment process.

mode does not solve the Minuteman vulnerability questions that many perceive. It isn't mobile and simply makes bigger missiles more tempting targets.

"As to the B-1 bomber, the Department of Defense will apparently say just about anything to sell it," he said. He said the cost had been understated and that views on production schedules for the Stealth bomber had been presented so as to make a stronger case for producing the B-1.

Mr. Weinberger said the administration was making a number of quick fixes to help redress the strategic balance, including putting MX missiles into existing silos until less vulnerable deployment plans could be worked out.

Mr. Weinberger said the B-1 bomber, the first few of which are to be ready for duty in 1986, could not penetrate Soviet defenses after 1988 or 1989 "unless somebody wants to direct suicide missions." Committee members recoiled at the idea of spending \$20 billion to \$30 billion on the B-1 when it would be good for only about four years as a manned penetrator.

Reagan Defense Plans Run Into Trouble From Traditional Allies on Senate Panel

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan's plans for deploying the MX missile, building the B-1 bomber and otherwise strengthening U.S. strategic forces have been criticized from all sides in the normally sympathetic Senate Armed Services Committee.

The committee's behavior Thursday appeared to be another important sign that the proposals might not survive intact in Congress.

Chairman John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, said the administration had yet to show that the president's program "significantly improves the U.S. strategic posture vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, challenged Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to explain how the plan to enlarge existing silos to accommodate the MX could be done without violating arms-control rules that prohibit in effect basing the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr. Weinberger said this would be explained later.

Sen. J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, who usually strongly supports the Pentagon, told Mr. Weinberger, "I fail to see how I could in good conscience spend \$20 billion to \$30 billion on the B-1 bomber 'if I were convinced' it could not penetrate Soviet defenses beyond 1990."

On the Defensive
Mr. Weinberger seemed to flinch as he took one hit after another. After a strong attack by Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, Mr. Weinberger said the remarks might lead people to believe the United States was still "the kind of weak and vacillating country it was under the previous administration."

U.S. Court Backs Jail for Sindona

NEW YORK — An appeals court has upheld the conviction of Italian financier Michele Sindona on charges that he jumped bail and staged a phony kidnapping to conceal an 11-week trip to Europe before his scheduled fraud trial in 1979.

After his return from Europe, Mr. Sindona, 60, was tried and convicted on 65 fraud counts involving control and operation of the Franklin National Bank. The bank collapsed in 1974 in the nation's worst bank failure. Mr. Sindona, once one of Italy's most influential business entrepreneurs, received a 25-year prison sentence on the fraud charges.

U.S. Governors Assail Reagan's Budget Cuts

By Gaylord Shaw
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The past, present and future chairmen of the National Governors' Association have told Congress that the wave of U.S. budget cuts has created "disarray and chaos" in state and local governments and is paralyzing their ability to plan their own budgets.

Democratic Gov. George D. Busbee of Georgia, immediate past chairman of the association, urged that a domestic economic summit be held involving President Reagan, Republican and Democratic congressional leaders and governors to sort out changing U.S., state and local responsibilities.

"A fundamental change in the very nature of American government" is developing because of moves by the Reagan administration and Congress to cut U.S. spending and give states management of many programs, Gov. Busbee said, but all levels of government seem ill-prepared to cope with changes.

Gov. Busbee said governors agree with the necessity of balancing the U.S. budget, but that so far nearly two-thirds of the budget cuts have come from grants to states and local governments. "As a result," he added, "we not only have a federal budget that is not balanced but the budgets of the states are in disarray and chaos."

The association's chairman, Republican Gov. Richard A. Snelling of Vermont, and its next chairman, Democratic Gov. Scott M. Matheson of Utah, also testified before a Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee that "clouds of uncertainty" have resulted from already voted budget cuts and from the search for further cuts and tax increases.

Most states are in the fifth month of fiscal 1982, Gov. Snelling said, but "they do not know the final level of funding of many

dissident is given job in Kazakhstan

MOSCOW — Jewish activist Viktor Brailovsky has been exiled to a remote desert town in Soviet Kazakhstan and assigned the job of repairing calculating machines, his wife said Friday.

THE FRONT PAGE

The International Herald Tribune
1887-1980



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House Loosens Safety Rules On New U.S. Nuclear Plants

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The House has agreed to loosen the regulatory strings on new nuclear power plants, rejecting critics' claims that the public's right to raise questions about safety would be short-circuited.

That agreement was worked out in two House committees after industry officials argued that at least 11 new nuclear plants would be stalled pending lengthy hearings between now and the end of 1983.

Brazilians Plan to Try Pair of French Priests

BRASILIA — Brazil is to try two French priests on charges of encouraging violence during disputes over land ownership in the northern state of Para, it was reported here Friday.

The Rev. Aristide Camio and the Rev. Francois Gourio were arrested in Para two months ago after a gun battle between small landholders and the police in which when a farm manager was killed. They are now being held in Brasilia.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg
78 1/2	74 1/2	AAA	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	A	+
78 1/2	74 1/2	AA	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	B	+
78 1/2	74 1/2	A	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	B	+
78 1/2	74 1/2	A	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	B	+
78 1/2	74 1/2	A	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	B	+
78 1/2	74 1/2	A	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	B	+
78 1/2	74 1/2	A	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	B	+
78 1/2	74 1/2	A	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	B	+
78 1/2	74 1/2	A	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	B	+
78 1/2	74 1/2	A	+	78 1/2	74 1/2	B	+

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+	45 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	+

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+
11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+	11 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	+

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
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35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	% Chg
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+	35 1/2	35 1/2	IBM	+

(Continued on Page 12)

Also extra or extra. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in arrears. e—Declared or paid in arrears. f—Declared or paid in arrears. g—Declared or paid in arrears. h—Declared or paid in arrears. i—Declared or paid in arrears. j—Declared or paid in arrears. k—Declared or paid in arrears. l—Declared or paid in arrears. m—Declared or paid in arrears. n—Declared or paid in arrears. o—Declared or paid in arrears. p—Declared or paid in arrears. q—Declared or paid in arrears. r—Declared or paid in arrears. s—Declared or paid in arrears. t—Declared or paid in arrears. u—Declared or paid in arrears. v—Declared or paid in arrears. w—Declared or paid in arrears. x—Declared or paid in arrears. y—Declared or paid in arrears. z—Declared or paid in arrears.

Handwritten scribble or signature.

I feel sure
Them F
France.

Weekend

Arts Travel Leisure

Farewell Travel, Hello Faceless and Placeless Tourism

by Paul Fussell

NEW YORK — I am assuming that travel is now impossible and that tourism is all we have left. Travel implies a variety of means and independence of arrangements.

ing momentarily as a member of a social class superior to one's own, to play the role of a "shopper" and spender whose life becomes significant and exciting only when one is exercising power by choosing what to buy.

One striking post-Second World War phenomenon has been the transformation of numerous former small countries into pseudo-places or tourist commonwealths, whose function is simply to entice tourists and sell them things.

The tourist is assumed to know nothing, a tradition upheld by the American magazine "Travel" (note the bogus title), which is careful to specify that London is in England and Venice in Italy.

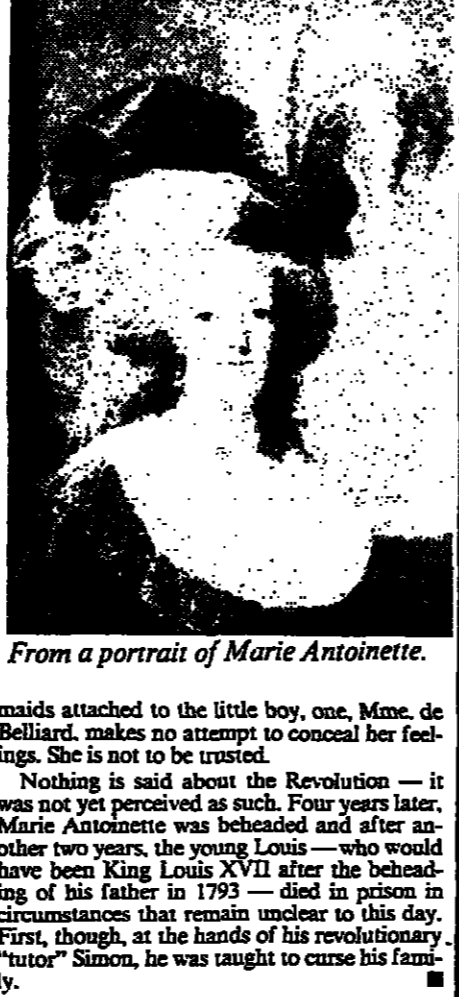
an air-conditioned boat, whence, after a 10-minute ride, they are ushered into a funicular to ascend a spooky gorge, after which, back to the bus, etc. The whole day's exercise is presented as a marvel of contrivance in which the sheer variety of the conveyances supplies a large part of the attraction.

where the Berlin-to-Leningrad plane came down and bright pink mineral waters were sold in a tin-roofed shed." That sort of variety would be unthinkable now, when, as Bernard Bergonzi says, airport design has become a "ubiquitous international idiom."

Let Them Eat Milk and Cookies

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — Did the frivolous, self-centered, rather narrow-minded Queen Marie Antoinette that we hear about in school books ever exist in real life? Or is this just one more cliché — like her supposed flippancy, backed by the remark, "So the people have no bread? Let them eat cake!" — coined by 19th-century historians?



From a portrait of Marie Antoinette.

U.S. Designers: a Triumph

by Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — The best thing about American designers is that they design real clothes for real women. As models walk down the runways there are no kooky concoctions and elaborate productions.



Lauren wears his typical western gear.



Calvin Klein's striped outfits.

In France, Pirate Radios Go Straight

by Michael Richards

PARIS — Turning on the radio has become an adventure in France since the Mitterrand government ended the state monopoly on broadcasting, thus giving every citizen the right to set up an FM station.



years of pirate broadcasting. The pirates, often disenfranchised with what they believed to be the drabness of the official media — the endless musicology and lack of music on France Musique — and the political control exercised by the government, built illicit transmitters. Often these were experimental and absurd.

Accessories are on a par with the best in Europe and designers have thought out everything — shoes, belts, gloves, hats. At Perry Ellis, the delicate knit stockings were decorated with clockwork; Italian shoe companies, such as Fratelli Rossetti, find U.S. designers so interesting that they make the shoes for Calvin Klein, Mary McFadden and Bill Blass.

Wine

A Swiss Skier's Uphill Struggle

by Mavis Guinand

ZERMATT, Switzerland — Lise-Marie Morerod was skiing last weekend on Zermatt's Plateau Rosa glacier, training the teen-age hopefuls of the Valaisan team — a natural thing for a World Cup champion from Switzerland to do. Except that three years ago, many wondered if she would ever again walk, let alone ski.

After a car crash in the Valais on July 22, 1978, Morerod spent five months in a hospital. She had broken her nose, finger and shoulder blade, cracked a vertebra in her neck and fractured her pelvis in 14 places. She lay in a coma for three weeks and underwent an operation to relieve the pressure on her brain. A year and a half later, she nearly qualified for the Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N.Y. Since then, she has turned professional and races each winter.

But this was the first time Morerod had been skiing in Zermatt since her car crash, which occurred while she was returning from a training session here. Did she have any problems being back on the slopes of Zermatt? "Only with the lifts," she says, laughing.

The 25-year-old Morerod, praised for her elegant style in the slalom and giant slalom, learned to ski as naturally as others learn to walk. When she was a child, she had to get down to school every day from her parents' small mountain farm above the resort of Les Diablerets — in any kind of snow, any kind of weather. "We'd have to walk back up after school with our skis and satchel on our shoulder," she says. "That really toughens your muscles." After homework, she'd rush out to ski along the 20 miles of runs in her backyard. By the time she was 11, the local ski club had noticed the intense little girl and paid for her first good skis.

But there were other handicaps. Money was tight at home and the family had no car. "I would hitch rides to and from the regional events. I had no extra money for food, so I'd warm up with a cup of tea. I found I could ski faster than the kids who had downed a big meal."

She didn't have a pair of buckle boots until she entered the Swiss national championships at the age of 16 in 1972. In 1977, Morerod brought the crystal World Cup to Switzerland as the overall winner in women's competition and the village of Les Diablerets gave her a wild welcome.

The next season was disappointing, both in World Cup competition, where she finished

third overall, and in the world championships, where, the overwhelming favorite in the giant slalom, she finished second. Focusing then on the coming Olympics, she started intensive training. "I was in top form that summer; never had I been in such good physical condition." A sports car bowling down a side road into the car in which she was a passenger changed all that.

Surviving was the first miracle. "When I surfaced, I had forgotten everything. I spoke in English for two days, then went into German. Fortunately, on the third day I came out with a few words in French. My father was sure he would have to learn a foreign language to talk to me again."

Her memory played strange tricks — "I was sure I rode on horseback; they all had to convince me that I was a skier" — but it returned slowly. "As people talked, whole chunks of memory fell back into place. I had to read a biography of Lise-Marie Morerod to know who I was. Sometimes I still forget things and repeat myself. But it's getting better."

At Christmas, 1978, they let her out of the hospital: an odd-looking Lise-Marie, awkward in a neck cast, with a fuzz of dark hair growing back. Starting physical therapy in January, she amazed the doctors. Her muscles responded quickly and by February she was back on skis, not only for photographs to reassure her fans. The whole joy of skiing came back. René Vuodroz, a coach of the Swiss women's ski team asked, "Why not ski again? You haven't lost your style."

"That did it," Lise-Marie says. "From then on, I believed I could ski again."

Pierre Alain Brucher, her fiancé and an instructor with the Swiss men's downhill team, set up an exercise program. "The first time I tried to run, I only lasted 10 seconds, then I collapsed with fatigue. I swore that in a month I would run a whole minute." By June, 1979, she joined the women's ski team for dry-land training. "I pined myself against the others for the first time and found it stimulating."

That fall, the doctors wanted to remove the metal plaques from her pelvis. She refused because she didn't want to miss any World Cup races. On her home ground of Les Diablerets, she placed next to last in the first slalom she entered. "See, if I try, I can't lose," she joked. The next races saw her finish higher each time and, after a brilliant race in Megève, the Swiss coaches decided she could compete for selection to the Olympic team. She didn't make it and shows no resentment at missing her last chance to compete at the Games, saying, "You



Lise-Marie Morerod on the slopes.

can't always win. And I got to Lake Placid anyway. The village paid for my ticket."

She decided to turn professional. Last winter she was in 11 races in the United States, and placed sixth in overall rankings. "It was great," she says. "It did me good not to be coddled. I had to take care of myself, sort things out, book my own rooms, get from one place to the next."

Morerod is now on a three-year contract with her sponsors. It means making personal appearances, modeling skiwear, advising on ski and shoe purchases, giving ski demonstrations all winter. And after the contract is over? What becomes of a skier who has only lived — and relived — for racing? "By then, I'll be 26," she says. "I'd like to settle down and have kids. That is if my pelvis can hold out." A shadow flits over the usually smiling face. She shrugs, a typical gesture. "I'll worry about that later."

U.S. Expatriate Puts Down Roots in Italy

by Burton Anderson

VENICE — Clinton, a North American vine that surfaced mysteriously near here in the last century and went on to foster the most beloved wine of the Veneto region, has become an outlaw in its adopted land.

Although the charges against it were presented in high-sounding bureaucratic terms, it turned out that Clinton's main offense was low bred. Some years ago, Common Market officials declared that only vines of certain lineage (*vitis vinifera*) would be tolerated in member nations' vineyards. Poor Clinton, which doesn't even qualify as a wine grape, pleaded no defense.

But the verdict never has been accepted by the country folk of the Veneto, who continue "to cultivate its vines clandestinely. Like hashish, and sell wine on the sly, like heroin." That was how the case was stated by Mario T., a grower near the town of Feltrina who, for obvious reasons, preferred not to be fully identified.

"Imagine how the people of New York would have felt," he hypothesizes, "if the U.S. Government had decided that Fiorello La Guardia was no longer qualified as mayor and had ordered him deported."

Well, Clinton may be *vitis non grata*, or something of the sort, but it couldn't be deported, much as Italian authorities wish it could. Its roots are too deeply imbedded, not only in the soil of the gentle green hills of the Venetian hinterland but also in the spirits of those who cover its zesty red wines.

Clinton's long sojourn in northeastern Italy represents an often sketchy saga. But first some footnotes on its American heritage: Apparently indigenous to New York State, the vine was named after DeWitt Clinton, twice governor in the early 1800s. A natural hybrid of *vitis labrusca* and *vitis riparia*, it belongs to the genus *clintonia*. Alexis Lichine's "Encyclopedia of Wines & Spirits" defines Clinton as a "productive American vine giving small, black, spicy grapes yielding wines suitable for blending but little else." Further, "Grossman's Guide to Wines, Beers and Spirits" notes that Clinton has "practically disappeared in winemaking."

Farmers in the Veneto clearly have not kept abreast of American wine literature, for Clinton still thrives, if surreptitiously, throughout the re-

gion. The vine arrived here about a century ago (nobody seems to know precisely when, how or why) and has been pampered like a favored son since.

Its heyday came when phylloxera and other scourges from America brought European viticulture to its knees around the turn of the century and Clinton, naturally immune, never faltered. Grateful Venetians never forgot that, not even after the nobles like Cabernet and Merlot hobbled back to stand as pompously as possible on their New World leg legs.

Wine experts malign Clinton as coarse, murky, tannic, low in alcohol, excessively colored and rather sweet. Worse, they say, it has that *volpino* (fox) flavor typical of wines from North American vines.

Though it may well be, but admirers of Clinton (pronounced *klenton* hereabouts) savor its positive points. Sure it's weak, they respond, so you can drink more. It's fairly sweet, yes, so it's good any time of day. Even the foxiness doesn't deter its devotees, who are charmed by an almost hallucinogenic scent of strawberries.

Some skilled winemakers let the grape must ferment only briefly with the skins, achieving a light, fragrant dessert wine with an eccentric grace all its own. Not surprisingly, such Clinton excels with fresh strawberries.

Although most growers keep their sin secret, Clinton is not without its public defenders. Prominent among them is Alberto Bertuzzi, a national-known advocate of civil rights causes who is often referred to as "Citadino" Bertuzzi. In a recent published attack on official policy, emboldened with his usual impish humor, Citizen Bertuzzi reported that he had voluntarily subjected himself to a state of "Clintonization." Not only did he pull through with no ill effects, he reported, but he actually enjoyed the stuff. Bertuzzi noted that Clinton is especially nice mixed with exotic fruit and carbonated water as a sort of "sangria," so mild that it should appeal to abstainers.

While pledging to fight for Clinton's constitutional right to exist, Citizen Bertuzzi suggested that at the very least its vines should be preserved as a source of grape juice. Due to one of the innumerable oversights in Italian agricultural policy, he asserted, Clinton is almost the only vine in Italy suited to juice.

"Viva Citadino Bertuzzi!" says Mario T., lifting a glass of the forbidden nectar to his lips. "But as for the grape juice, it wouldn't sell here... in America maybe?"

Shopping: Leather in Florence

by Paul Hofmann

FLORENCE — Visitors to Florence may be confounded by the wealth of things to see. But there can be no question of what to buy for a souvenir: a purse, a wallet, a belt with a fancy buckle, a pair of soft moccasins or one of the elaborate shoulder-strap affairs that have become a must for the well-groomed Italian man.

The accent is on fine leather goods in Florence, one of the world's foremost handicraft centers. The elegant Via Tornabuoni, near the Uffizi Gallery and the 600-year-old Duomo, is lined with shops whose names are familiar from posh advertisements: Gucci, Fendi, Ferragamo and others. There are, however, many unassuming shops in Florence that offer considerably lower prices than their well-known competitors.

The other day, after the latest of a series of treacherous key rings broke and spilled its contents onto the sidewalk, I bought a small, sturdy board-hide key case for the equivalent of \$8.50 at Pelletteria Gioberti. A similar pouch on display in the windows of more fashionable stores was priced at \$22.

Such unpretentious shops can be found on a five-minute walk from Via Tornabuoni, northwest toward the Gothic church of Santa Maria Novella, or on the narrow streets of the old city core between the cathedral and the Arno River, toward the more modern neighborhoods in the southeast that many tourists spurn. The leather goods, often crafted in local

workshops, are of the same fine quality as those sold on the Via Tornabuoni, but often cost 20 percent less.

But why take the trouble of picking up Florentine leather goods in Florence if they can be bought in other cities throughout Europe and North America? "Because they are cheaper here," says Giovanni Battista Cappellini, whose company has sold \$15-million worth of soft Enny handbags and other leather products throughout the world. "Sure enough, you'll get my handbags at Bloomingdale's," he explains, "but you'll have to pay for transportation and marketing costs. Do your shopping in Florence, if you happen to be here, and you save money."

Cappellini, who is 45 years old and produces Chianti wine as a hobby, started out with just one craftsman 16 years ago; today he owns a modern factory with 400 workers, four-fifths of them women, at Cerreto Guidi, a town east of Florence. Enny sales corporations are standard in New York, London, Paris, Düsseldorf and Tokyo.

A plant with 400 workers is very big business in Tuscany, where most handbags, shoes and other leather goods are still being turned out by the many hundreds of small enterprises that act as subcontractors for the brand-name firms. Of course, not all the leather articles that are sold in Florence come from Tuscany. Some are made by suppliers in Venetia and Lombardy. And others are not even from Italy.

"Don't buy from street vendors — they carry shoddy stuff, usually from outside Tuscany or even from abroad, which is being dumped on Florence for the tourist trade," warns Luciana Bandinelli who, with her brother, employs 14 craftsmen in a workshop just outside Florence.

The expert offered one more piece of advice: "If you want to buy a leather object, examine thoroughly how it is finished. Look at the seams and linings, try the zip fasteners, see how they and other metal parts are fitted. Finishing tells you a lot about quality and workmanship."

Right now, the tourist who steps into a Florentine store can still be pretty sure that all the leather articles on sale have been made in Tuscany or in a nearby province. Recommended shops are Gucci, Fendi and Alessandrini. Also, Gherardini, Marco-Di Becci and Pelletteria Gioberti. Other worthwhile places to look for leather bargains include Piccola Pelletteria, Giancarlo, Grazia, Il Ponte and Pelletteria Borsatteria Artigiana.

All quality shops have fixed prices. You might get a 5 percent cut if you buy, say, a dozen fine wallets as souvenirs for your friends, but generally this proud city does not go in for bargaining. Women's handbags of top-quality calf leather start at the equivalent of \$40 and go up all the way to \$150.

Leather attache cases range from \$90 to \$150, but there are also crocodile-hide models starting at \$700. A Gucci crocodile-hide wallet has a \$215 price tag, while other fine wallets in various shapes cost between \$15 and \$45.

When Young Thais Heed the Call

by Joel Stratte-McClure

BANGKOK — Chiradej Saleesung is getting impatient. He yearns to take a vacation to the hill country in northern Thailand and return to his position as physical-education instructor at a local secondary school. He looks forward to wearing a sporty cotton suit, going to a nightclub on Patpong Road with his girl friend, Nitya, and spending a weekend helping missionaries at the refugee camps on the Kampuchean border. But all that will have to wait.

"This is something I must do," the 22-year-old Chiradej says, referring to his three-month stint as a Buddhist priest at the Wat Benchamabodhi, Bangkok's renowned marble temple and monastery. "But I won't be upset when I'm done and I wouldn't want to be ordained."

It is just after 6 a.m. and Chiradej is standing in front of the majestic temple dressed in a saffron robe, his hair shaved except for a patch on his head. He is wearing a simple pair of plastic sandals. His large wooden begging bowl is being filled by lay Buddhists who visit the temple each dawn with plentiful offerings of vegetables, rice, chicken and fruit. Buddhists — as more than 90 percent of the Thais are — believe the alms enable donors to gain merit and establish spiritual contact with deceased relatives through Chiradej and other priests.

Chiradej has not seen Nitya since the summer day when he first replaced his street clothes with a yellow undergarment, robe and shawl — the three items of clothing priests are permitted to wear. He says she is embarrassed to visit him.

"She certainly is pleased with what I am doing but there are too many regulations — she is not allowed to touch me or speak to me directly — and she's afraid of making mistakes," the young priest explains as he leads a visitor on a tour of the temple courtyard where 53 Buddha statues sit and stand in various poses.

Like many Thai men in their early 20s, Chiradej is spending the three months in a temple to gain merit through adherence to an austere lifestyle, strict discipline and the laborious study of Buddha's teachings. The priestly stint is a traditional rite of youth and an important Thai custom, which dictates that if a son becomes a monk for any length of time he will save his parents' souls. His parents urged him to go to the temple and Chiradej says he welcomes the opportunity despite the short-term deprivations.

"Without this education the rest of my life would be incomplete," he explains, noting that he has already spent two years in the Thai



Chiradej Saleesung at his temple.

Chiradej's day begins at 5:45 when he is wakened by softly beaten drums; until breakfast at 7:30 he will stand in front of the temple with his begging bowl.

"It is my duty to let the people feed me, and I can eat anything," he says as a young woman delicately places a rice cake in his bowl, smiling and bowing with clasped hands raised to her face. "I can eat meat because there is no more life in it and I was not responsible for killing the living animal."

At 8 o'clock Chiradej and the 170 other priests and novices at the temple will enter the main assembly hall, kneel in front of the large statue of Buddha and recite mantras in the sacred Pali language for an hour. The ornate, colorful temple contains offerings left by lay visitors — lotus flowers, sticks of incense and candles, all tokens of respect to the large Buddha figure.

The next two hours will be spent washing his robes or reading the newspapers, a habit common among the priests. His last meal of the day begins at 11 a.m. and must be finished by noon. "Dinner is not allowed because eating too much gives strength for lusts and that is not very pious," he says, explaining that after noon he can drink tea but no milk because it comes from cows and is considered to be food.

During the afternoon the priests study and teach the younger novices how to read and write. Evening prayers are from 5 to 6 and Chiradej spends the hour before sleep studying Pali.

"The young men who come here for three months generally welcome this period of reflection and education," says Prachoon Nudha-Panua, a priest who has been at the temple for 10 years, as he shows a visitor the two-story buildings containing the priests' cells. "That custom is that every man should be a priest at some time during his life but that three months is required for adequate training." (Thai women are not allowed to become priests.)

"I spent two weeks here in May and it served its purpose," says another Thai. "If you were forced into this situation it would be unpleasant — celibacy, no dinner — but if you come by choice it provides peace of mind."

Chiradej Saleesung agrees with that assessment. "After I'm married, have finished business school and traveled a great deal, I will probably look back longingly at this period of tranquility," he says, while wondering whether he will be able to recite 277 monastic rules by memory as he is required to do at a ceremony during the next full moon. "But right now three months of being a priest should give me all the peace of mind I need."

French Pirate Radios Go Straight

Continued from page 7W

go-round that the music is not changing.

In Paris alone, there are some 120 stations on the air or in the works, with dozens more in the provinces. A good thinker can set up a station built from used parts for as little as 1,000 francs (about \$190). A neighborhood station with all-new equipment could cost 20,000 francs and a regional station covering a medium-sized city might cost about 50,000 francs with new equipment. The majority of the new stations are low-powered, broadcasting with 100 to 200 watts of power, enough to cover several Paris neighborhoods or a small city. Government stations broadcast on FM with more than 10,000 watts, covering the country with a network of repeaters.

People launch radio stations for a variety of reasons: political, cultural or social. Some are hobbyists, actors or musicians who want a place to play. Some are egotists who want to fill the world with their words.

Styles differ enormously. A somber-voiced woman, speaking over martial music, proclaims one station the laborer's voice in Paris. Radio Soleil — or Sun Radio — broadcasts in Arabic to the large North African immigrant community in Paris. Other stations transmit in Chinese, Italian and Spanish. Provincial stations broadcast in such minority languages as Breton and Basque. Radio Pom, an avant-garde arts and music station, has a soft-spoken Californian doing a blues program in English.

Radio Tomate (Tomato Radio) is a typical community station in Paris, operating in a run-down commercial building that it occupies as a squatter. The station's leaders hope to construct a full-scale community center, with a

cafe-restaurant, meeting room and theater alongside the studio. The building has been christened the Radio Tomate Centre. Friends and neighbors come by to help with the construction and many have donated bags of cement, carpet, toilets: whatever is needed.

"I think people in our society are over-industrialized," says Bertrand Figuer, a founder of the station. "People need some space to be a bit free. The century before in France, there was the Commune of Paris. We are not revolutionaries, but we are trying to build a new Commune."

"We know that information will be the only power in the future. If we are not able to get into the system... we will be completely out of it for many, many years."

Although there is no shortage of ideology among the independent radio operators, money is the key issue.

"No to the power of the state, no to the power of big money," said Yves Daudy, organizer of a radical left station, Radio Gavroche, as he condemned commercial broadcasts during the recent congress of the National Federation for Free Radio. The arguments against commercials "are not only humanist," said Ducarroit, a leader of the federation.

Commercials on the liberated radios would challenge local newspapers, say many independent radio operators, particularly the political ones. They fear that newspapers would then open stations to make up for lost advertising revenues, noting that Le Monde is already participating in the construction of a station in Paris.

On the other hand, supporters of commer-

cial radio regard advertising as the best means to assure the independence of the new stations. Without commercials, "a lot of stations will have to be swallowed by political powers or financial groups," says Jean-Louis Pelot, a disk jockey at Paris FM, an entertainment station that had hoped to go commercial.

Stations that planned to air commercials are now looking for other ways to raise money. Many are considering the methods of public broadcasters in the United States: selling memberships and novelty items and organizing concerts and auctions.

The government has promised to review the new radio laws in January. Many station operators will be lobbying hard to get the commercial ban reversed.

One station has continued to run commercials despite the ban. RFM, the most powerful independent station in France — transmitting 10 kilowatts in stereo, with an American-style soft rock format — has vowed to fight.

Unlike the vast majority of stations, which operate out of closets and basements, RFM has the latest equipment in a plush headquarters at a suburban shopping mall. Its signal covers all of Paris and the suburbs. "We would really like to continue with advertisements because it is becoming successful and it's the only way to be independent... from any political or financial groups," says an RFM director, Patrick Meyer.

Threatening to use his full 10 kilowatts to pressure the government to change the law, he adds: "We are not a political radio station. We are not against the government... but if they oblige us to stop, then we will fight."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 6

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 6, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, Nov. 5, 1981.

Table of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, Nov. 5, 1981.

Table of Canadian Indexes for Nov. 4, 1981.

Advertisement for VALUE LINE, highlighting comprehensive coverage of 1700 American stocks for European investors.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES, featuring a vacancy at a leading Swiss bank.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL MARKETING AND OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT, offering executive positions.

Advertisement for EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, listing various roles and companies.

Table of European Stock Markets for Nov. 6, 1981, including Amsterdam, London, Zurich, and Milan.

Table of Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.) and Valuers White Weld S.A. information.

Table of European Options Exchange, listing various options contracts.

Table of International Income Fund, providing details on investment choices.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND, detailing investment options and performance.

Advertisement for EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, listing various roles and companies.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, and London Metals Market.

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, Nov. 6, 1981, listing various securities.

Table of Floating Rate Notes, listing various financial instruments.

Table of Market Summary, NYSE Most Active, and Dow Jones Averages.

Table of Commodity Indexes, NYSE Index, and American Most Active.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 6

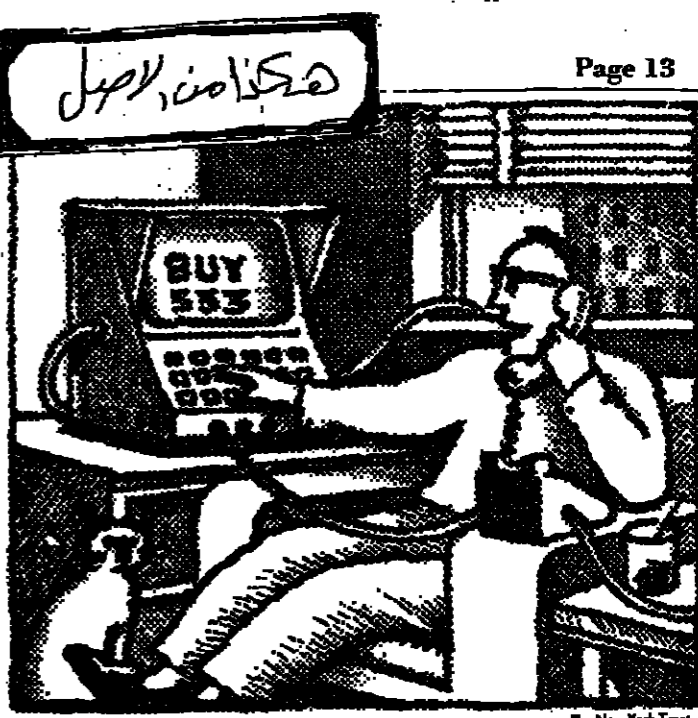
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock market data including 2-Month Stock, 12-Month Stock, and 1-Month Stock with columns for High, Low, P/E, and Close.

AT&T Seeks Ventures With Cable TV Firms

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Both the telephone and cable television are vying to provide electronic home information services that will allow consumers to read news reports on their television screens or to shop or bank at home. Now, in a new twist, American Telephone & Telegraph is trying to interest cable companies in a joint venture that would use both sets of wires.



The New York Times

A foothold in the emerging home information business. Because of opposition, primarily from newspaper publishers, the phone company will probably not be allowed to originate the information it transmits.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of company reports for Japan, South Africa, United States, and other regions, listing revenue and profits for various companies.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Peter Danos has been named staff vice president for European government affairs of 3M. Mr. Danos has been named staff vice president for European government affairs of 3M.

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune featuring the word 'SAVE!' in large letters and subscription rates for various countries.

If you now buy the International Herald Tribune at the newsstand every day, you're spending almost twice as much as you need to. Take advantage of our special introductory offer for new subscribers.

Table titled 'THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT' showing rates for 12, 6, and 3 months for various countries.

Subscription form with fields for name, address, city, country, and job title/profession.

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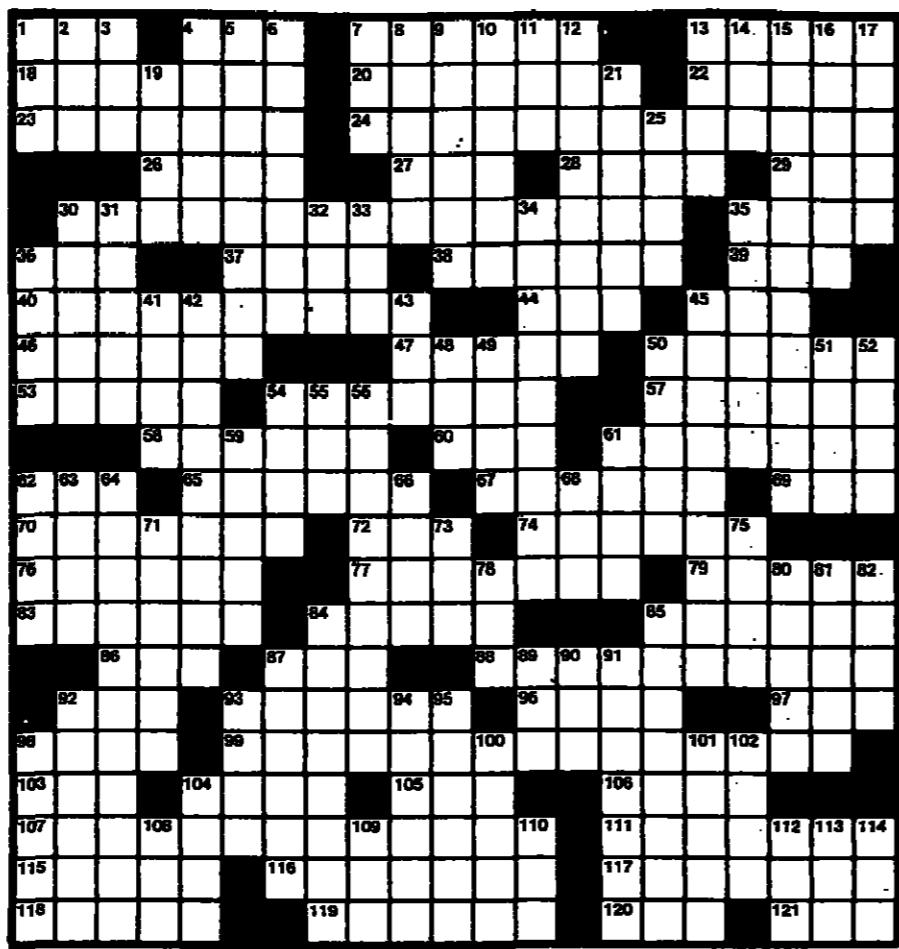
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Expertise By Margaret Rigby



- ACROSS
1 Kind of mask or main
4 ...
7 Humiliated
13 Stale
18 Lustrous
20 Self-important
22 Suffix for a science
23 Open porch
24 Pale color, to an ecologist?
26 Cousin of a via
27 Hamartologist's topic
28 Strained
29 Anthropologist's interest
30 Ecologist, to a lepidopterist?
36 Female swans
37 Contents
38 Gases
39 Aristocrat
40 Lowest level, to a lithologist?
44 Composer
45 Word on a wine label
46 Key for Grieg
47 Merit
50 Laryngologist's interest
53 Escorial's
54 Place of rustic contentment
57 Slaving a slightly notched, rounded apex
58 "American Dreams" author
60 Kind of scene or cap
61 Dorothy and Molly
62 Cave salamander
65 Boys in Barcelona

- ACROSS
67 Sell to the consumer
69 Make lace
70 Deal with in
72 Letters on a TV dial
74 Waiting room
76 What fools do
77 Made a two-
78 Protostar
83 Finch or lark,
84 January, to
85 Guinness role on TV
86 Meadow
87 Pierre's
88 Oenologist's
92 Paraphrasing the men in W.W.I
93 ...
94 ...
95 ...
96 Father of
97 ...
98 Focal points
99 Disappeared, to an
103 Acapulco gold
104 Fictional
105 Seraglio room
106 Thought:
107 Provocative, to a
111 Ethnologist's
115 Ford or Pyle
116 Noted 19th-
117 Potassium,
118 Gaseous
119 White House
120 Brown or Paul
121 Witty remark

- DOWN
1 Carey of N.Y.,
2 Mimic
3 Big-
4 Tooth: Prefix
5 Strive
6 Like a bright
7 Calendar abbr.
8 Lift
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10 Piano type
11 Long period of
12 Clean, as a
13 Noid German
14 Priest's robe
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18 Secular
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. A grid showing the answers to the crossword puzzle from the previous week.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Albany, Albany, Amsterdam, Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Boston, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Caracas, Casablanca, Chicago, Copenhagen, Costa del Sol, Dallas, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Las Palmas, Lima, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles.

BOOKS

FROM BAUHAUS TO OUR HOUSE

By Tom Wolfe. 143 pp. (Illustrated). \$10.95.

Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE might just as well sit back and enjoy it. After all, what Tom Wolfe is saying in "From Bauhaus to Our House" is not so original that it insists on being debated at once. Even a contemporary practitioner of the architectonic Peter Blake, writing in his 1977 book, "Form Follows Fiasco," has anathematized modern architecture for being sterile, functionless and ugly. As for the notion that contemporary American high culture remains in thrall to European thinkers and artists who were exiled from the Continent by the rise of Hitler and so fell to us as the laboratory for experiments that were essentially irrelevant to the U.S. experience, this idea has been explored by everyone from various proponents of Black Culture to intellectual historians such as Stuart Hughes, writing in his "The Sea Change: The Migration of Social Thought, 1930-1965."

BOOKS

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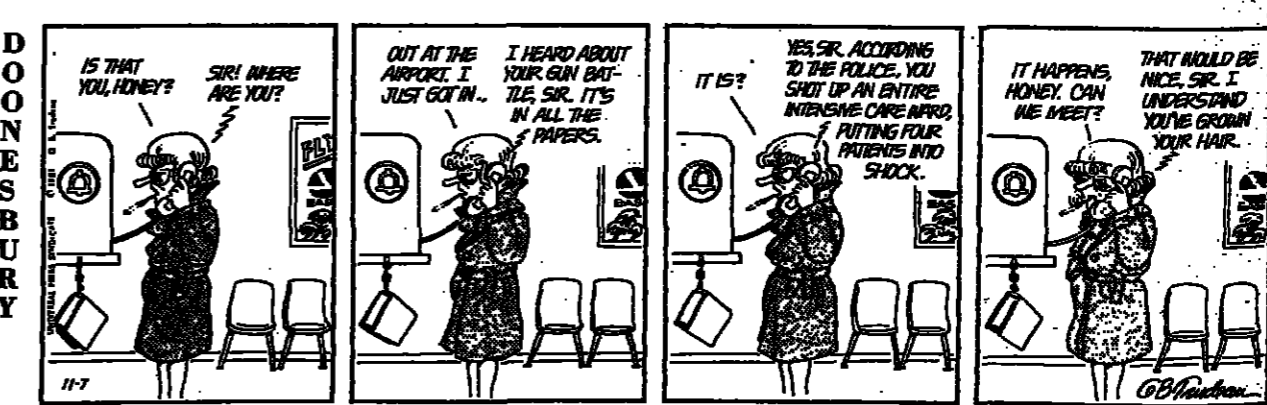
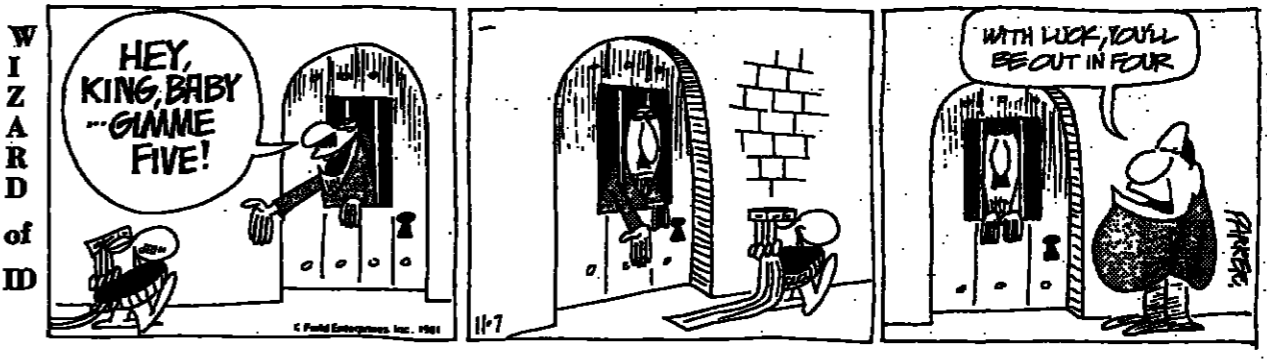
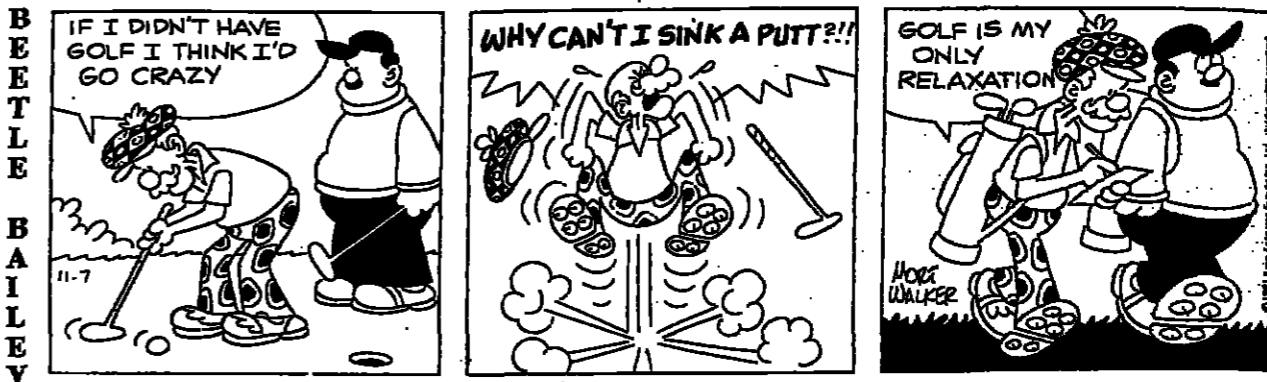
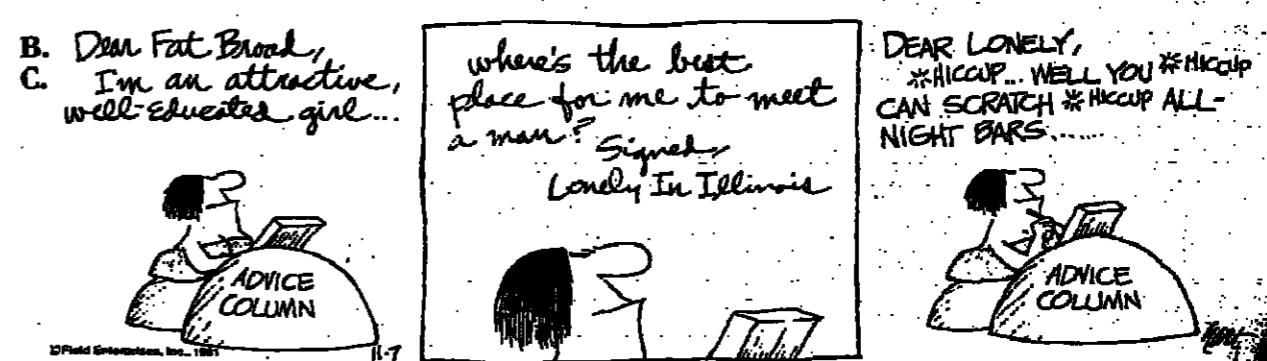
Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

his Majolika House in Vienna in 1910!" "O young silver princes set against the rubble!" But before I am drowned out by the noise of my appreciation of Wolfe's High Ridicule, I would like to register a couple of weak reservations. First, it would have been considerate of him to speculate a little on what the exuberance and power of the United States would have produced if the natives hadn't fallen down in front of the White Gods. Would it have been more Frank Lloyd Wright, Edward Durrell Stone, Eero Saarinen, Bruce Goff, Herbert Croese, Morris Lapidus and John Portman, whom Wolfe designates "The Apostates" for their deviation from the glass box into originality? Yet it is difficult to envision a superior Avenue of the Americas — what Wolfe calls "Rue de Regret" — for until Mrs. van der derow of glass boxes" — consisting entirely of buildings by any one of the Apostates, or even a combination thereof. Second the kitschy Hollywood image of the natives prostrating themselves before the White Gods "come from the sky at last" is very funny. But through the use of this caricature, Wolfe has obscured a serious question. When so much of value has been imported from Europe, including most of the roots of our culture and the ancestors of the majority of our people, how is a civilization to know when to shut down the flow of people, ideas and products from the Motherland? And wouldn't it do so as un-American as what may flow in? But using a word like "un-American" makes Wolfe's critique sound faintly ugly, as if it might be boiled down to the vernacular. See what all them damn foreign socialistic ideas have done to the landscape. And really, he is so entirely funny and charming, one doesn't want to think of him as a redneck. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Admiral in Mason Case

LA SPEZIA, Italy — Rear Adm. Vittorio Forgiato, one of the most prominent among 200 officers named as alleged members of the secret Propaganda Due, or P-2, Masonic lodge, will be tried for unjustified possession of secret documents, a military tribunal has decided. Military court sources said Thursday that documents allegedly found at his home included NATO working party reports dealing with naval armaments and Mediterranean strategy.



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with words like LOARS, POKKA, DENEEL, WADROC and a grid for scrambling letters.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left.

Art Buchwald

Limited Nuclear War

WASHINGTON — I can't tell you where the Limited Nuclear War Room is in Washington, but I can assure you that everyone there is working very hard. Wakko, whose book "Nuclear War — Keep It Small, Keep It Simple," is must reading for defense planners, said the idea of a Limited Nuclear War, or LNW as it is referred to in inner circles, is now catching on with more and more people who once felt nuclear war was unthinkable.



Buchwald

Chagall Painting Sold For Record \$600,000

NEW YORK — An oil painting by French artist Marc Chagall entitled "Bride and Groom with the Eiffel Tower" sold for \$600,000 at a sale of Impressionist and post-Impressionist paintings and sculptures at Sotheby Parke Bernet's Madison Avenue gallery here. It was a record price for a Chagall work. The purchaser was not identified.

Mary Blume

A Political Dare Pays Off For Margaret Papandreou

ATHENS — Once they were Andy and Maggie, ornaments at any faculty party; he a respected economist at Berkeley, she a long-legged blonde with the wide smile of a Midwestern cheerleader. Today Andy and Maggie are Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Kyril Margarita, or Mrs. Margaret, the only U.S. wife of a European head of government.

The road to power, which ended with the October elections, began 20 years ago when the Papandreous moved to Greece with their four small children. Ostensibly they left the U.S. because Andreas was to head the new Economic Research Center in Athens, but his move clearly meant that he would follow the footsteps of his father, George Papandreou, who had been in Greek politics since 1914.



Margaret Papandreou: "There has to be a streak of realism."

family. That's supposed to be sarcastic," Mrs. Papandreou said. "I make the distinction myself between nationality and citizenship. My nationality is American. I wouldn't deny my American heritage, it's part of what made me what I am. My own commitment at this point is of course very much to this country; I think Greece, I think of myself as Greek."

husband's weaknesses," she points out. "That's why I sometimes get a kick out of people asking about a husband when he's in politics. I've really been waiting for some political wife to give her honest description."

PEOPLE:

\$4-Million Legacy Rejected by Pope

Pope John Paul II has turned down an inheritance left to the Vatican by a woman who turned a pear tree into a shrine after claiming to have seen the Virgin Mary at Piacenza. The Vatican and the diocese of the northern Italian town never have recognized the claim by Rosa Benazzi Costantini, known as "Mamma Rosa," who died Sept. 5. In October 1964, she reported seeing the Virgin Mary near a pear tree outside her home, and that the tree suddenly blossomed out of season. Since then, thousands of pilgrims have come to view the tree and the woman's home in nearby San Damiano. Press reports put the worth of the inheritance at up to \$4 million, mainly in property and offerings left by pilgrims who flocked to the tree over the past 17 years. Bishop Enrico Mastrototaro, the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, turned down the inheritance in the name of the pope.

The French Academy awarded its prize for the year's best novel to journalist-author Jean Raspail for "Le Golem," King of Patagonia. In his novel, Raspail, 56, who writes a column for L'Espresso, gives an account of the life of a French provincial clerk who, before returning to Paris to die of boredom, fulfills a dream by becoming King of Patagonia for a few days.

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